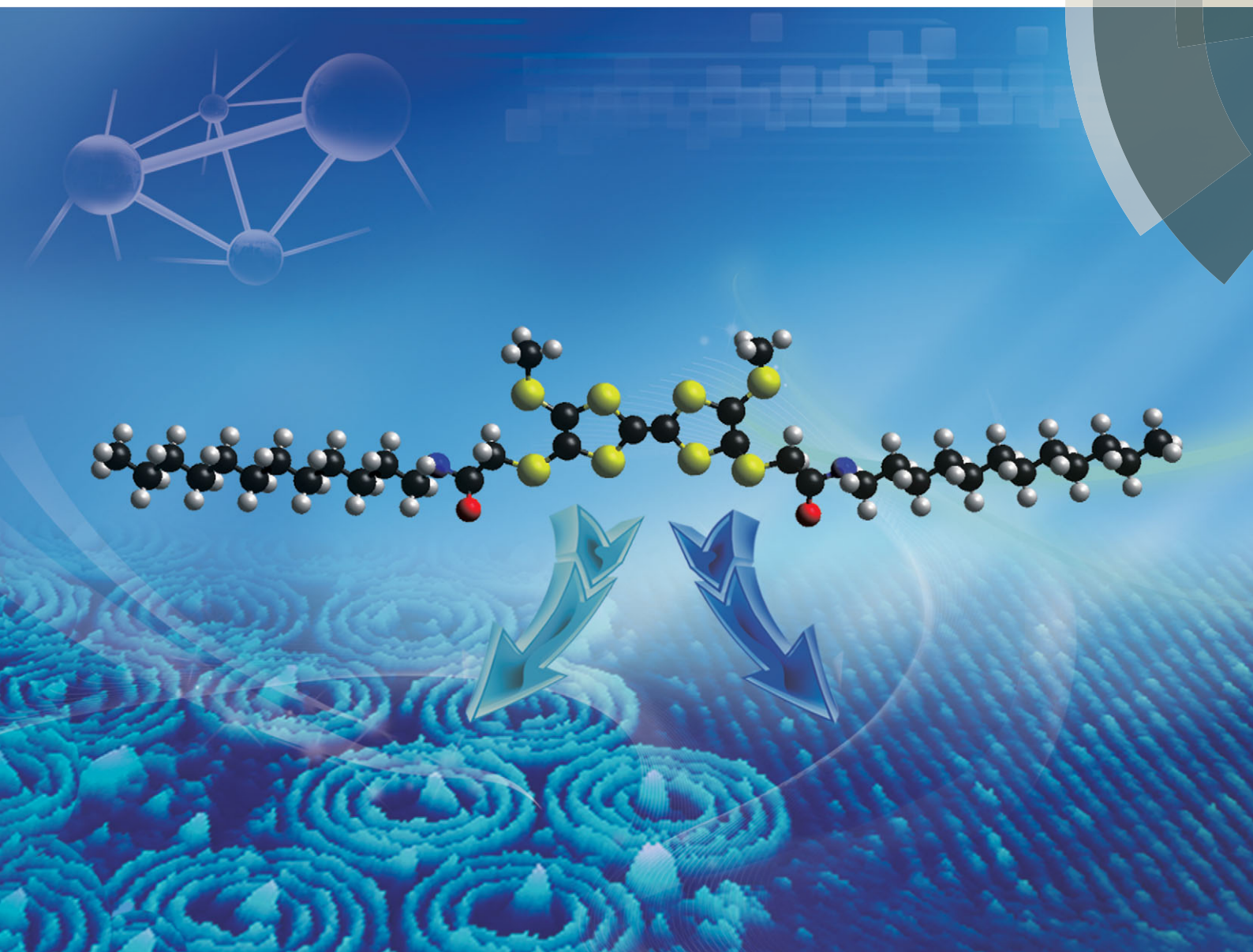


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David B. Amabilino, Steven De Feyter *et al.*

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Hierarchical growth of curved organic nanowires upon evaporation induced self-assembly†

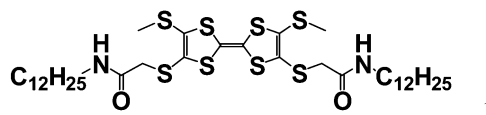
Bing Li,‡^a Jiosep Puigmartí-Luis,§^b Alain M. Jonas,^c David B. Amabilino*^b and Steven De Feyter*^a

Self-assembly of a TTF derivative capable of forming self-assembled monolayers at the surface of graphite displays hierarchical growth of multilayers and concentric nanorings upon evaporation of the solvent as observed by AFM.

The functionality of π -electron systems often depends critically upon the superstructure and the interface where they are formed.¹ Many different types of morphologies have been reported among which fibres and tapes are the most common examples.² One example of the formation of functional supra-molecular rings – which subsequently stack to form tubes – is the self-assembly of a C_2 symmetrical topologically linear acceptor–donor–acceptor bolaamphiphile.³ Occasionally, amphiphilic compounds with no particular electronic functionality have displayed remarkable curved morphologies. For example, Liu and co-workers described the formation of spirals of a barbituric acid derivative at the air/water interface,⁴ whereas Wan *et al.* demonstrated the formation of similar spiral like superstructures upon controlled evaporation of a specific solvent mixture containing saturated fatty acids.⁵

We have studied the assembly of monolayers and multilayers of molecules which contain tetrathiafulvalenes (TTFs) and have shown that depending on the number and position of amide groups which assist in the intermolecular attraction various

fibre-like morphologies are obtained.⁶ One of these compounds (**1**), the object of this study, forms physisorbed multilayers at the interface between graphite and octanoic acid in a dynamic system where the liquid is still present.⁷ However, from the viewpoint of making solid materials with unusual topographies whose properties can be studied, it is interesting to be able to form superstructures upon evaporation of the solvent.



Compound **1** forms short fibres on graphite when crystallized from evaporating chloroform.⁸ Our present objective is to improve the morphology of this compound. Here we report the results of evaporation of octanoic acid solutions of **1** on graphite.

When a solution of **1** in octanoic acid was allowed to evaporate on the basal plane of freshly-cleaved highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG), atomic force microscope (AFM) imaging reveals that monolayers and multilayers of the material were formed (images not shown), where straight fibres were formed in domains, rather like the physisorbed layers that we described at the liquid/solid interface.⁷ However, domains of disc-like aggregates with holes at their centres form mainly hexagonal close packed assemblies (Fig. 1; see the ESI† for experimental details) in certain areas. The discs (which are a little under 50 nm in diameter on average; Fig. S1, ESI†) are formed of concentric homogeneous curved layers of lines of molecule **1**. Some of the objects are comprised of concentric circles, others are Archimedean spirals (a spiral comprised of one strand with equal spacing between the lines at each turn) and others are similar to Fermat's spirals (two strands winding around emerging from a centre, where they are joined in that object, but not in the objects observed here). There are also more complex objects where three (or more) strands form a spiral. Both clockwise and anticlockwise spirals are observed.

Often, at the ends of the strands either in the centre of the discs or on the outer edges, additional residues can be found. We can rule out that the debris in the centre of the circular

^a KU Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200F, 3001 Leuven, Belgium.

E-mail: steven.defeyter@chem.kuleuven.be; Fax: +32 1632 7990;

Tel: +32 1632 7921

^b Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona (ICMAB-CSIC), Campus Universitari, 08193 Bellaterra, Catalonia, Spain. E-mail: amabilino@icmab.es;

Fax: +34 935 805 729; Tel: +34 935 801 853

^c Institute of Condensed Matter and Nanosciences, Université catholique de Louvain, Croix du Sud 1/L7.04.02, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

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‡ Present address: Institute of Materials Research and Engineering, A*STAR (Agency for Science, Technology and Research), 3 Research Link, Singapore 117602.

§ Present address: Empa, Laboratory for Protection and Physiology, Lerchenfeldstrasse 5, 9014 St. Gallen, Switzerland.

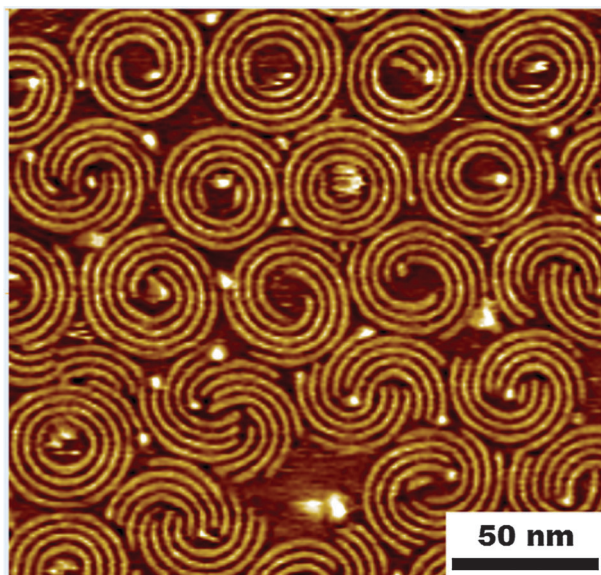


Fig. 1 A representative AFM phase image of a film of **1** on freshly-cleaved HOPG, formed upon evaporation of the solvent, 1-octanoic acid. Various topologies are formed, including disk-like features composed of concentric rings and spirals.

features is a nucleation centre because this mechanism would not give rise to this kind of size-limited structure, and the debris-free discs are also frequently observed. It seems, rather, that strands are formed and then, either in isolation or by combining with each other, come together to form the disc-shaped objects.

The concentric rings and spirals were sometimes found to lie on top of a monolayer of **1** (Fig. 2). However, such features were also found on the bare HOPG surface (Fig. 3A and B) or

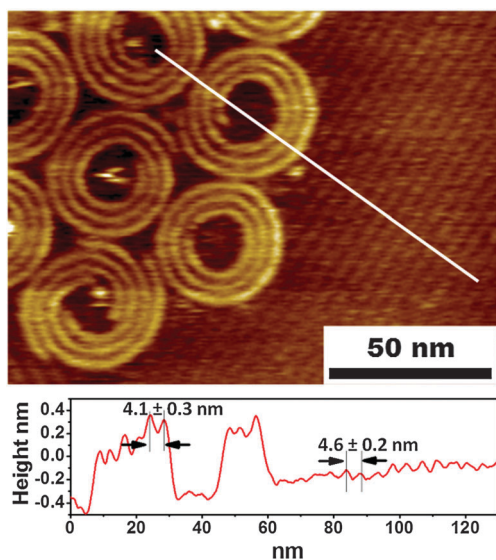


Fig. 2 AFM height image showing some disc-like objects formed by **1** on top of a layer of the compound where the parallel straight fibre polymorph can be observed. Below the image is a contour corresponding to the line in the image and showing the height of the disc-like feature, and the common uniform spacing.

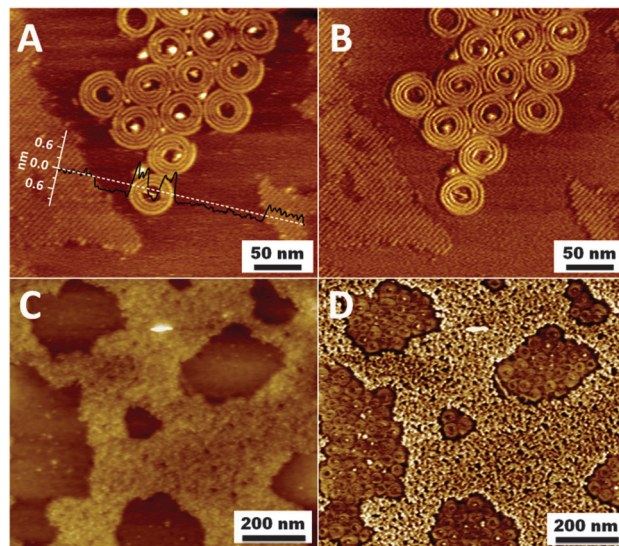


Fig. 3 (A) and (B): AFM height image and its corresponding phase image (where contrast makes the discs easier to discern) showing the disc-like objects of **1** formed on the bare HOPG surface. (C) and (D): AFM height image and its corresponding phase image showing the disc-like objects in the voids of thicker layers of **1**.

surrounded by thicker layers of **1** (Fig. 3C and D). In addition, the disc-like aggregates show preference to appear at graphite step edges (Fig. S2, ESI[†]), perhaps because of solvent pinning before complete evaporation of the drop. These observations suggest that the formation of the discs is neither induced by the HOPG lattice nor templated by the lamella monolayer of **1**. Most likely, **1** forms strands and assembles into disc-like structures prior to adsorbing on HOPG. The higher surface energy of graphite step edges most probably leads to the frequent appearance of the disc-like structures at these sites.

Under other conditions the spirals are not observed: the results on gold, mica and silicon differ significantly from those on HOPG (Fig. S3, ESI[†]). Only aggregated particles or clean surfaces were observed on hydrophilic gold and mica. Visualisation of any (supra) molecular features on bare Si is a challenging task due to adverse effects of the rough and hard surface on the AFM imaging. When deposited from chloroform or toluene, only the wire-like structures are observed.⁸

Deposition of a thick film of **1** on HOPG results in both disc-like features and bundled-wire structures (Fig. S4A and B, ESI[†]). Even pure wire-type phases were occasionally found (Fig. S4C and D, ESI[†]). These observations highlight that **1** is capable of self-assembling into strands/wires and is able to form disc-like structures under certain conditions. The formation of bundles and aggregates of wires is probably caused by the higher concentration of strands near complete solvent evaporation.

The height of the disc-like structures is approximately 6 Å (Fig. 2). The dark troughs in between concentric fibres are presumably occupied by the alkyl chains of **1**. The spacing between fibres is 4.1 ± 0.3 nm, which is smaller than the length of an extended molecule of **1** (4.5 nm), and also somewhat less than the distance between two TTF rows in the lamella monolayer (4.6 ± 0.2 nm; Fig. 2, 4A and B).

This implies that the molecular geometry in the disc-type features is different from the one that is normally observed in lamella-type monolayers on HOPG,^{6,7} a suggestion backed up by the very different phase contrast that they display in the AFM images (Fig. 3B). Furthermore, the high curvature of the fibres in these disc-type structures does not match the expected architecture of physisorbed self-assembled monolayers of alkylated molecules templated by the crystalline lattice of HOPG. This further supports our view that the disc-type features are formed prior to adsorption on HOPG.

We suggest the following tentative and speculative mechanism. Hydrogen bonds and intermolecular S–S interactions are strong enough to direct the self-assembly of the TTF derivatives into supramolecular wires under appropriate solution conditions.

In the absence of forces that constrain the alkyl chains to adopt an extended all-*trans* conformation – a situation typically observed on HOPG – alternative alkyl chain conformations might be adopted upon lowering the total energy of the system (Fig. 4C–F). This explains the shorter spacing of the lines in disc-type structures as compared to that of the lamella stripes in the monolayer.

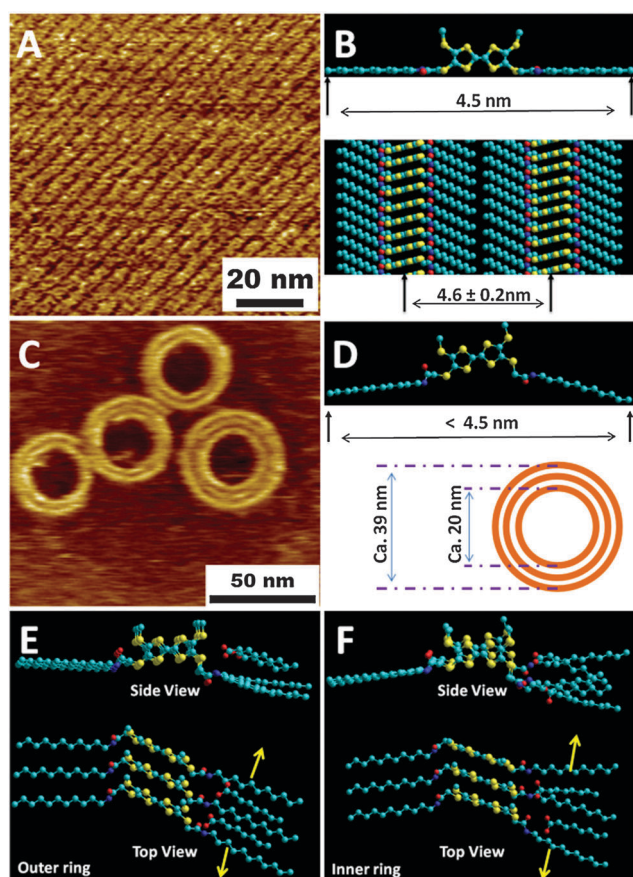


Fig. 4 (A) A typical phase image of lamellar pattern formed by **1** on HOPG and (B) its corresponding molecular geometry and packing model. (C) A typical phase image of the disc-like structure formed by **1** on HOPG and (D) a proposed geometry of **1** in the disc and a schematic showing a concentric circle model consisting of 3 ring layers. (E) and (F) molecular model segments of the outer ring and the inner ring in the disc-like structure, respectively. Another possibility is that the TTF is at right angles to the plane of the surface.

In addition, solvent molecules of octanoic acid may participate in the assembly of molecular strands *via* van der Waals interactions between alkyl chains of octanoic acid and **1**, and *via* hydrogen bonding. If octanoic acid molecules are incorporated at one side of the molecular wire, the interspacing between alkyl chains of adjacent molecules of **1** will increase to some extent (as indicated by arrows in Fig. 4E and F) and lead to the bending of the molecular wire, eventually leading to the formation of these interesting spirals or concentric circles. Given the achiral nature of octanoic acid, such a mechanism must imply dissymmetric packing, the details of which remain to be explored.

The inner most circles are rather consistent in size, *i.e.* ca. 20 nm. The reason for this lower-limit could be steric hindrance, limit to the curvature. There is also a limitation in the maximum diameter of the outermost circle (~ 45 –50 nm (Fig. S1, ESI[†])), *i.e.* concentric circles going beyond four “layers” were never observed. In case of more than four “layers”, the wires may tend to form straight stripes as the interactions between octanoic acid and molecular wires of **1** become small.

The fact that more spirals are observed at step edges is probably due to the pinning of the dewetting receding line at these locations, possibly as a result of the formation of droplets. If the destabilization is governed by van der Waals forces between alkyl chains of the solvent and **1** and the surface, the process should be dependent on the nature of the solvent (its “polarity”), and on the nature of the substrate. This fact could explain the lack of spirals from other solvents and upon evaporation of octanoic acid on other substrates. If the destabilization were due to structural forces, they should appear on any substrate.

However, the circular structures could form at the solvent/air interface and then assemble as the drop evaporated at the step edge. If the droplet were to break earlier (as a result of destabilisation of the fluid film because of varying interactions with the substrate), the concentration of **1** would not be sufficient to allow the formation of these circular structures. It is not a classic “coffee-stain” mark, because the rings are extremely small and are clustered together. The effect is thus unique and curious.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the formation of unique supramolecular concentric rings and spirals formed by a TTF derivative upon very specific solvent evaporation on a specific surface. These spiral structures have only been observed upon evaporation of octanoic acid solutions on graphite, suggesting that the solvent interaction with the solute and the interaction of this assembly with the graphite plays a defining role in the superstructures that are formed through non-covalent bonds under highly concentrated conditions. Future studies will aim at unravelling the precise growth mechanism of these exotic structures.

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Supporting information:

Hierarchical growth of curved organic nanowires upon evaporation induced self-assembly

Bing Li,^{a#} Josep Puigmartí-Luis,^{b##} Alain M. Jonas^c, David B. Amabilino^{b*} and Steven De Feyter^{a*}

^a KU Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200F, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium. Fax: +32 1632 7990; Tel: +32 1632 7921; E-mail: steven.defeyter@chem.kuleuven.be

^b Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona (ICMAB-CSIC), Campus Universitari, 08193 Bellaterra, Catalonia, Spain. Fax: +34 935 805 729; Tel: +34 935 801 853; E-mail: amabilino@icmab.es

^c Institute of Condensed Matter and Nanosciences, Université catholique de Louvain, Croix du Sud 1/L7.04.02, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

^{*}Present address: Institute of Materials Research and Engineering, A*STAR (Agency for Science, Technology and Research), 3 Research Link, Singapore 117602.

^{##} Present address: Empa, Laboratory for Protection and Physiology, Lerchenfeldstrasse 5, 9014 St. Gallen, Switzerland

Experimental information:

The samples were prepared by a similar procedure as reported before.¹ Briefly, the compound **1** was dissolved in octanoic acid to prepare a solution of $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{-8}$ M. Before being deposited on a substrate, the solution was heated at 80 °C for about 15 min to better dissolve the compound. A drop of 20 μ L of this solution was then applied onto a substrate and let to dry in a covered glass petri dish on a hotplate at 60 – 70 °C for overnight. The AFM measurements were carried out by using a Multimode SPM (DI) with a Nanoscope IV controller and an E scanner. All AFM images were obtained in tapping mode in ambient air with silicon cantilevers (spring constant of 21-60 N/m, resonance frequency of ca. 300 kHz, Olympus, Japan).

Supporting information:

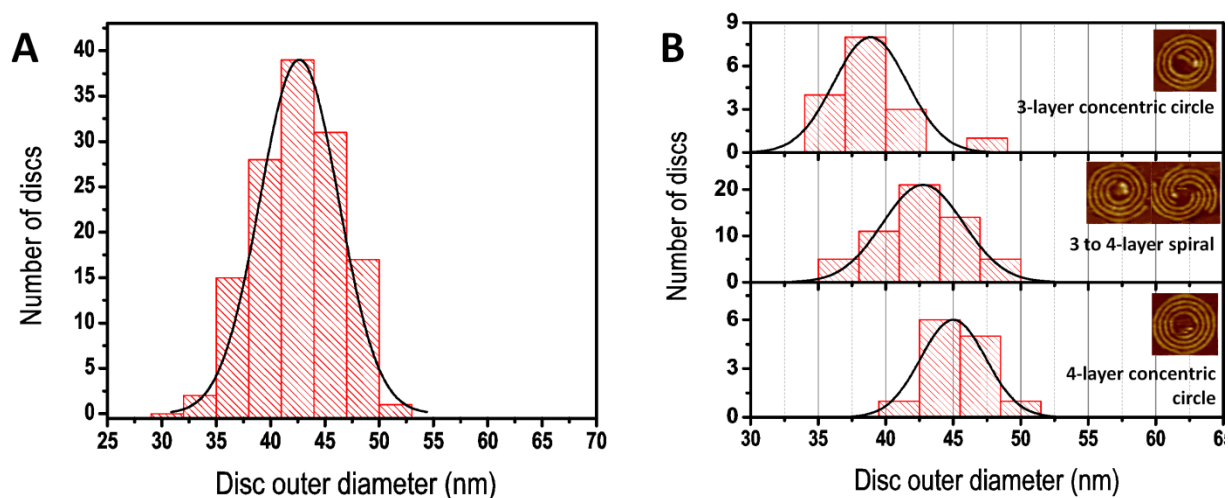


Figure S1: (A) Histogram of outer diameter distribution of the disc-like objects. (B) Histograms corresponding to 3-layer concentric circle, 3 to 4-layer spiral and 4-layer concentric circle, respectively.

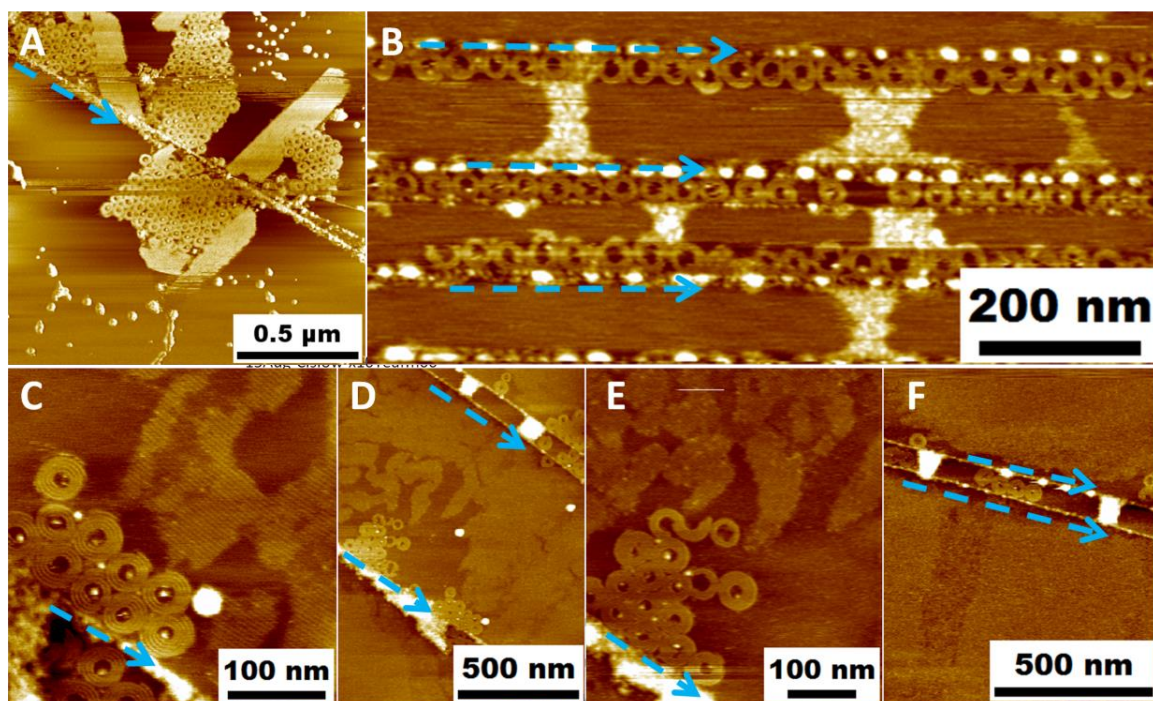


Figure S2: AFM images of assemblies of **1** on freshly-cleaved HOPG. The disc-like structures were often observed at step edges of graphite as indicated by dashed blue arrows.

Supporting information:

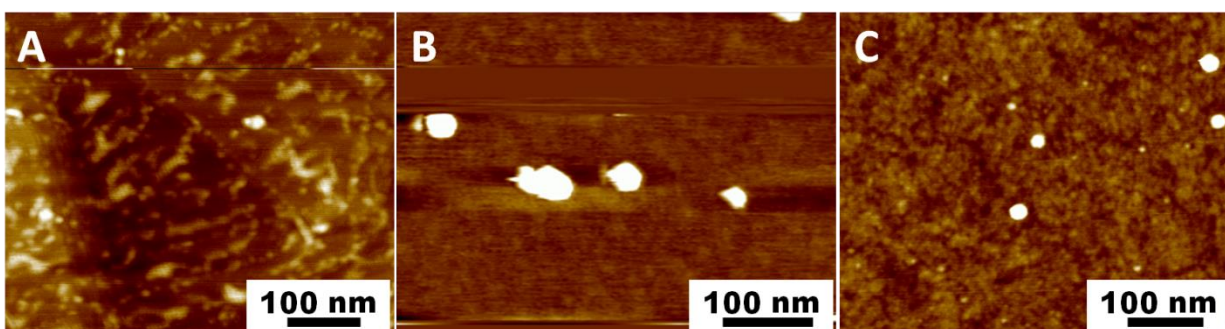


Figure S3: Representative AFM images of assemblies of **1** on (A) gold, (B) mica and (C) SiO₂, respectively.

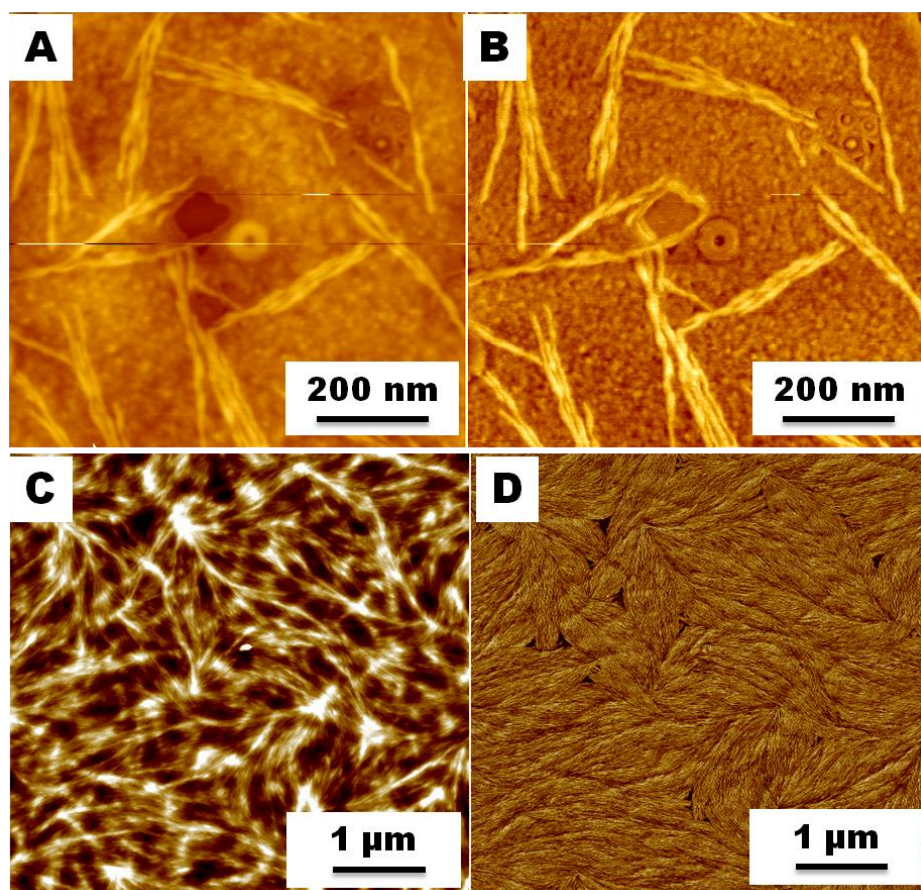


Figure S4: AFM images of self-assemblies of **1** in thick films on HOPG surface. (A) A height image and its corresponding phase image (B) demonstrating the coexistence of disc-like features and bundled-wire structures, respectively. (C) A height image and (D) its corresponding phase image showing pure wire-type phase observed in the thick films of **1** on HOPG, respectively.

Supporting information:

1. J. Puigmartí-Luis, A. Minoia, S. Lei, V. Geskin, B. Li, R. Lazzaroni, S. De Feyter, D.B. Amabilino, *Chem. Sci.*, 2011, **2**, 1945.